

**YESTERDAY'S WEATHER**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
October 4, 1917—Last week—  
four hours' rainfall, .06.  
Temperature, Min. 71°, Max.  
81°. Weather, cloudy.

# Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
86° Centrals N. Y. per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.90	\$138.00
Last previous quotation	7.02	\$140.40

VOL. X, NO. 80 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4675

## BRITONS CUT HUN LINES DEEPLY UPON FRONT EIGHT MILES LONG

### HAIG'S FORCES WIN IMPORTANT RIDGES

#### Guns In New Positions Command Railroad; Heavy Losses Inflicted and Three Thousand Prisoners Taken

NEW YORK, October 5—(Associated Press)—The anticipated resumption of the British offensive on the Flemish front was begun yesterday, General Haig striking along the very points from which the Germans have been launching their desperate and disastrous counter attacks of the past several days.

At daybreak yesterday, along an eight mile front, from north of Langemarck to Tower Hamlet, the British swarmed from their trenches and advanced under cover of a tremendous barrage. By noon they had gained all their objectives, had taken three thousand prisoners and had inflicted very heavy casualties upon the Germans, with light losses themselves.

**MAIN RIDGE IS CAPTURED**

The main ridge of the heights running north and south to a point east of Ypres was taken except in isolated points and at several sections of the front the new British positions are within shell range of the Ostend-Lille railroad, upon which the Germans depend for the carrying of the bulk of their supplies to their submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Advances were made all along the line, from half a mile in the extreme north to a mile and a half in the center, where the greatest advance was made and the hardest fighting was done. Here the Austrians distinguished themselves, driving forward despite the bitter resistance of the Bavarians, massed at this point to protect their railroad. The gains of the Allies bring the British front at this point closest to the German supply line and give them a strangle hold upon the German positions clear to the North Sea coast.

**LONG ADVANCES ARE MADE**

Another point of importance was gained in the region of Polcapelle, where likewise the Germans resisted desperately and fruitlessly. At this point the British advanced to a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

Berlin admits the defeat, but minimizes it in despatches. "The British yesterday, after an exhaustive preparation, penetrated only about one kilometer deep into our defensive zone between Polcapelle and Gheluvelt," says the German communique, dated from "The Battlefield in Flanders." The German statement continued: "Bitter fighting is still in progress, especially east of Zonnebeke and west of Becelaere. On the other fronts there was no fighting of moment during the day."

**ALL OBJECTIVES ARE WON**

In the official despatches from Commander-in-Chief Haig he states that his men have won all their objectives as planned before the attack, including some which he describes as "of great importance."

The British launched their attack in the early morning, along a curved front, the center crossing the main road just north of the Polygon Wood, the scene of the most bitter of the recent German attempts to regain ground. To the north from St. Julien, to the east from the Polygon Wood and to the southeast from Het Popdijle the British advanced, under cover of a tremendous barrage, which drove the German infantry underground until it had passed, by which time the Tommies were at the entrances of the dugouts and machine-gun forts with their bayonets and grenades.

The objectives yesterday were the Gheluvelt and Gravenstafel ridges, to the south and north of the former British wedge respectively, and before noon both positions had been cleared of Germans and were safely in British hands. To the east, the Allies pierced the German defenses and reached a point well past the Broodseinde crossroads to the vantage points on this sector.

**Counters Repulsed**

Recovering from the shock of their initial defeat, the Germans organized a number of fierce counters, which the British met stoutly, beating them back one after another, inflicting heavy losses upon the Bavarian veterans who have been concentrated along this highly important front. The British artillery was of the greatest assistance to the infantry in breaking up the German charges, the shells striking the enemy ranks into bloody confusion.

One counter, taken part in by selected troops from three divisions, was practically wiped out, being caught between the British barrage and the British lines of blazing rifles and machine guns. The slaughter at this point was very heavy and few of the attackers managed to run the gauntlet of the shells and regain their own lines.

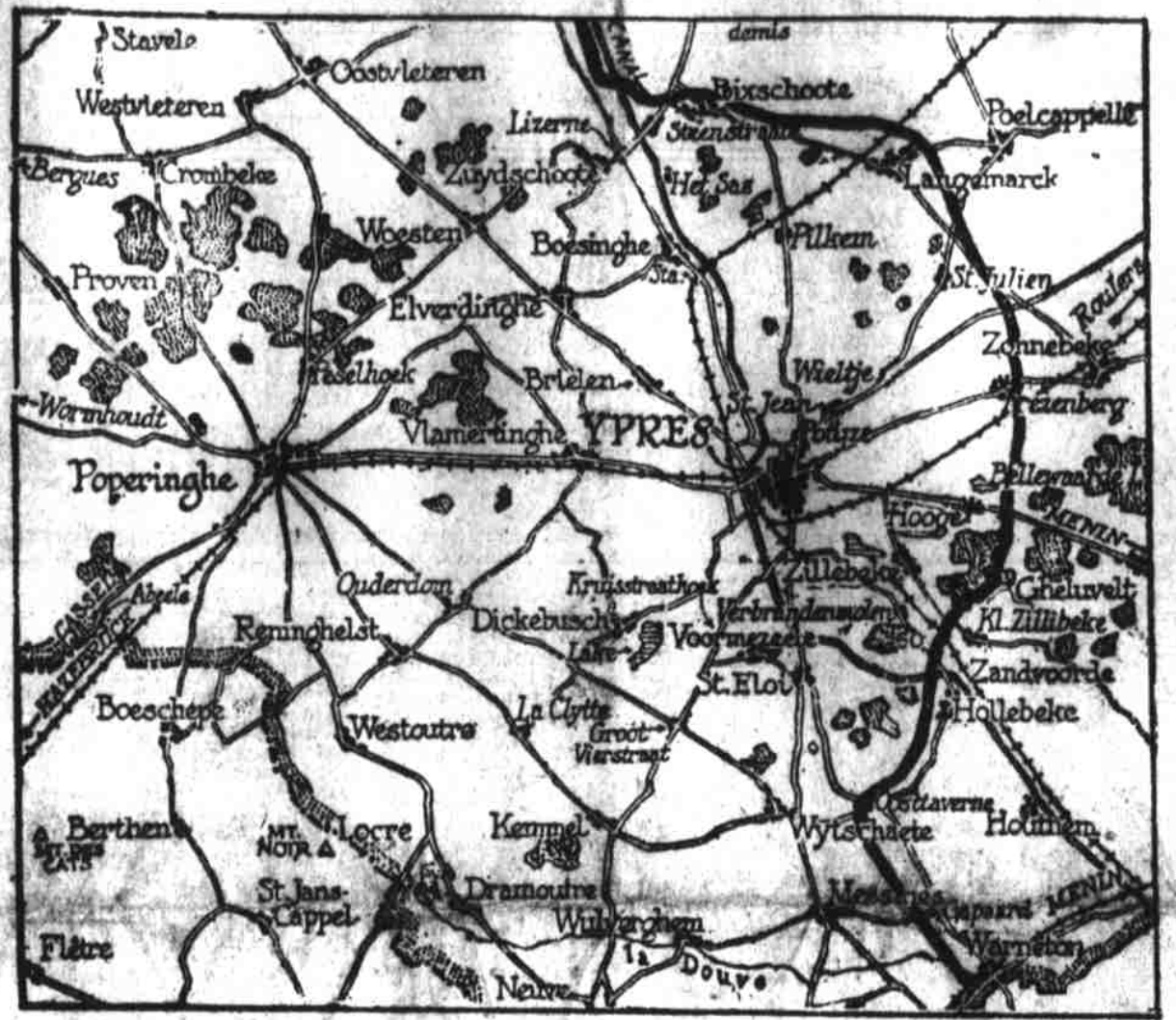
**Where Gains Made**

The greatest advance was made by those troops now holding the crossroads of Broodseinde, a hamlet on the Ypres-Roulers road. The position now occupied east of these crossroads forms the tip of the British wedge, the apex of a shallow V, one foot of which rests just south of Dixmude and the other upon Armentieres. Broodseinde is about half way between Ypres and the main British objective, the great railroad junction at Roulers. It is five miles west of a line drawn north and south through Langemarck, which was the British objective in the first advance last month in this Flemish theater.

**Position Commanding**

The ridge of Gravenstafel, which fell into British hands in yesterday's battle, is to the north and west of Broodseinde, while the Gheluvelt ridge is to the south and west. Between these ridges and the objectives of Roulers and Menin and the main line of the Ostend-Lille railroad is a gradually down-sloping plain, marked by only one eminence, an isolated hill of sixty meters high at Moorslede, a mile east of Broodseinde and probably the object of the next advance. Where the British are now consolidating their new front line the ground rises to a slight swell, described as a ridge only in comparison with the surrounding country. The highest point is not two hundred feet above sea level and only some fifty or sixty feet higher than the lowest portion of the plain to the east. That fifty or sixty feet of elevation, however, is of such great strategic importance that Prince Rupprecht has sacrificed between twenty and thirty thousand of his shock troops during the past two days to hold it, only to lose the position yesterday.

MAP of that portion of the Flemish front where Haig renewed his successful offensive yesterday. The black line shows the positions held by the British before yesterday's advance, which was on that section between Polcapelle and Gheluvelt, both shown on the right of the map. The advance to the east has carried the British to a point not shown on the map, but east of Zonnebeke, which is shown. From Langemarck the Tommies have reached almost to Polcapelle, in the upper right hand corner of the map.



## BIG BATTLE INDICATED NEAR ON RUSSIAN FRONT

NEW YORK, October 5—(Associated Press)—Heavy fighting yesterday marked the day's report from fronts other than the British in Flanders. It was a day of bloodshed on the French, Russian and Italian fronts as well. Preparations for a great battle are evident on the Russian front near Jakobstadt. There has been no cessation in the extremely heavy artillery fire of both French and German armies on the Verdun front and yesterday the guns thundered more incessantly than before. Last night the heavens were illuminated by the flashes and the roar went on despite the fall of darkness.

One assault was undertaken by the Hun forces and its result was disastrous to them. An attack in force was launched against Hill 344. Up the slope the Germans dashed but they were met by a withering fire that they could not withstand. They fell back slightly and again rushed to the attack, again the terrible storm of bullets mowed them down. It was as if they were checked by a metal wall and they retreated to their old positions leaving the ground heaped high with their dead.

Petrograd reports that at Jakobstadt, midway between Riga and Dvinsk and on the railway, there has been unusually heavy artillery fire which forecasts a move on the part of the Germans which must result in a great battle. It is taken to indicate that the Germans are preparing to make an attack in an effort to cross the Dvina River at that point and the Slav army is prepared to resist vigorously.

On the southern Russian front, it is reported, Russian soldiers made an effort to fraternize with the Slav soldiers but fire was opened upon them and they desisted in their efforts in great haste.

At Mont San Gabriel, on the Italian front, the Austrians made a number of violent attacks and counters in an effort to retake positions on the hill crest but were sent reeling back down the slopes in disorder and with heavy losses.

Along the rest of the Isonzo front there was heavy artillery fire but no infantry assaults.

## BRITISH CRUISER STRUCK BY TORPEDO

**Damaged Vessel Makes Way Into Port and Sinks in Shallow Water—Nineteen Killed**

LONDON, October 5—(Associated Press)—Announcement of the torpedoing of the first British cruiser to be hit for many months was made by the admiralty yesterday, while the first intimation of the success of the anti-submarine campaign to be given out, even semi-officially, was made for publication by a high admiralty official.

The warship successfully attacked by the submarine is the cruiser Drake, one of the older vessels of the navy. She was attacked and hit off the north coast of Ireland on Tuesday, making port in a badly damaged condition and sinking in shallow water within a harbor. One of her officers and eighteen of her men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The Drake is a sister ship of the Good Hope, the flagship of the late Admiral Sturdee, which was sunk off Coronel, Chile, early in the war by the fleet of Admiral von Spee, who perished with all his ships a few weeks later off the Falklands.

Regarding the success being met with against the submarines, a high official of the admiralty yesterday announced that more submarines were sunk during the past three months than during any other similar period of the war.

## INSURANCE BILL IS READY FOR WILSON

**Measure Passes Senate and Adjournment Is Near**

WASHINGTON, October 5—(Associated Press)—After debating the measure throughout the day and defeating all amendments which were proposed to it the senate last evening passed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, almost the last war measure that it will have to consider before adjournment. This bill carries an appropriation of \$176,000,000.

In the house the bill providing for protection of the civil rights of the soldiers and sailors in service of their country, designed to create a moratorium for certain debts, was passed. This measure has yet to pass the senate and may not be reached until the December session.

## RIFLE IS IMPORTANT IN WARFARE AS EVER

**Pershing Tells Contingent Weapon on Essentially American**

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, October 4—(Associated Press)—Gen. J. J. Pershing today paid a visit to the camp, and watched a battalion of General Sherm's men storm three trenches in the most approved fashion. The men went at their work with vim and dash, and showed the effects of careful training. The Americans have named the trenches after Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt.

After witnessing the dash, General Pershing, who had noted the absence of rifles in the hands of the advancing troops, said they must not forget the rifle, which was a distinctly American weapon. Bayonets and bombs were, of course, valuable, but the rifle has still a place in modern warfare. He said he had heard of soldiers chasing Germans a hundred yards with bayonets and bombs, when they could easily have shot them.

## STRIKE EXTENDS OVER GOVERNMENT RAILROAD

**BUENOS AYRES, October 4—(Associated Press)—Employees of government-owned railroads throughout the republic of Argentina today joined the striking railroaders, and every transportation line in the country is now tied up. The situation is serious.**

## DUTCH FREE PORT IS TELEGRAPHING HUNS

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, October 5—(Associated Press)—Germany is not out of communication with at least one point in America as a wireless receiving plant began operations here yesterday, and quickly established connections with various points. Yesterday afternoon the newspapers published wireless despatches from Nauen, Germany.

**TEN PER CENT RAISE FOR NAVY YARD WORKERS**

WASHINGTON, October 4—(Associated Press)—The navy department and representatives of union labor reached a wage agreement today where by the union employees will get a ten per cent increase, effective November 1.

## BOLO PASHA TRIED TO PLAN PEACE FOR HUNS WITH FRANCE

**Alleged Spy Said He Understood That Germany Would Cede Lands To French**

**COLONIES WERE TO BE DEMANDED IN EXCHANGE**

William Randolph Hearst Entered Bolo and Was Guest At Dinner Party

NEW YORK, October 4—(Associated Press)—Bolo Pasha secretly endeavored to bring about a separate peace between Germany and France while in America. William Randolph Hearst was a guest at a dinner which Bolo Pasha gave soon after his arrival in New York and before that dinner Hearst had himself given an elaborate entertainment for Bolo Pasha. These were two of the important developments of yesterday in the testimony adduced by Attorney General Lewis in the investigation he is conducting of Bolo Pasha who has been arrested on a charge of espionage in France. Testimony is Direct

In the testimony which the attorney general yesterday adduced it was shown that the man who is held in France as a spy, Bolo Pasha, when he came to the United States early in 1916 brought with him representations that Germany was ready to enter into an early and separate peace with France.

Adolf Pavenstorf, a banker, who was a friend of von Bernstorff testified that he was told by Bolo Pasha that he had learned that Germany stood ready to evacuate all of Northern France and to cede a part of Alsace and Lorraine if France would surrender some French colonies to Germany in exchange and immediately enter upon negotiations for a separate peace.

The investigation which is being conducted by the attorney general of this case is being made on behalf of and at the request of the French ambassador and the testimony will be forwarded to the French government, properly authenticated, to be used in the trial of the alleged spy.

**How Funds Handled**

Pavenstorf was also connected up with von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha as the intermediary through whom the funds passed in carrying on the propaganda for a separate peace. Lewis says that he holds evidence that such funds were deposited and held in New York banks for the Deutsches bank, said to have been Bolo's employer and placed at the disposal of von Bernstorff for disposal.

**Hearst Was Friendly**

Other testimony adduced during the day dwelt on the social connections between the accused spy and the American newspaper owner and millionaire, William Randolph Hearst. This testimony detailed the invitation to the visitor and to the subsequent dinner which he attended where Bolo Pasha was host. At this dinner Bolo and von Pavenstorf were also present, according to the testimony that was given.

**Washington Has Evidence**

Officials of the state department at Washington declare that they have further evidence which confirms the case against von Bernstorff and that they have the documentary evidence in their possession as well to show that he directed the expenditure of German money for Bolo and that France can have this evidence also.

In Newark, New Jersey, yesterday government officers raided the office and plant of the Frei-Zeitung and arrested two of the editors of the paper on charges of publishing articles seditions in their nature.

## NEW EMBARGO WILL FORCE NEUTRALS TO LEAVE HUNS

**Concerted Action of Allies Will Make Northern Countries Face Dire Want Or Give Up Trade With Germany**

**NO VESSELS OF EITHER COUNTRY ARE AVAILABLE**

South American Trade Will Be Cut Off For Want of Bottoms From United States Or Great Britain To Carry It

WASHINGTON, October 5—(Associated Press)—The final movement to prevent supplies of any kind from reaching Germany through any of the neutral countries was decided upon yesterday by the American government, which issued a statement addressed particularly to the South American exporters. The American government, through its control of American shipping, will hereafter, the announcement states, refuse to permit the use of any American ship for the carrying of exports to the neutral Northern European countries from South America unless it is agreed by the exporters that the cargo shall be taken to an American port en route and there be subject to examination.

**ALLIES ACT TOGETHER**

In this, the United States is acting in concert with the Entente Allies, who have issued a similar declaration regarding the use of their shipping and announced the same regulations and terms.

South America is practically dependent upon the shipping of the United States, Great Britain and France for the transportation of its exports, while the Scandinavian and Dutch shipping is dependent upon Great Britain and the United States for its coal and cannot operate in defiance of the regulations provided.

**PRESSURE IS STRONG**

With the United States and Great Britain refusing to permit supplies to leave their ports for the Northern European neutrals until such time as a castor embargo is declared by these neutrals against Germany, and with these further regulations that will prevent food stuff and other needed supplies reaching these neutrals from South America, the pressure being brought to bear upon Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland is practically irresistible. These nations must starve or agree to prevent anything reaching Germany that can be of benefit to her in the carrying on of the war.

**SWEDEN FRIGHTENED**

The effect of the Anglo-American embargo is already manifesting itself in Sweden. Despatches from Stockholm yesterday state that the Swedish press is expressing its indignation at the Allies for detaining Swedish vessels in foreign ports from pursuing their regular schedules, and are greatly exercised over the effects of the new blockade regulations just instituted by the United States and the Entente Allies.

## HUNS MAKE GUNS AND AMMUNITIONS

**Minister Seeks To Reassure Those Who Fear Teutons May Have To Cease Warfare**

AMSTERDAM, October 5—(Associated Press)—General Scheuch, minister of munitions for Germany, sought yesterday to set at rest fears that have been expressed that Germany will be unable to continue fighting because of a shortage of ammunition, according to advices from Berlin received last night. He said that Germany was not dependent upon the stock of materials on hand to manufacture guns and ammunition. "We had to produce our munitions," said the minister of munitions. "This production is now proceeding satisfactorily. It was interrupted last year because of failure of transportation facilities but that difficulty has been long since ended."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg received a delegation of laborers, at a conference today, and urged the speeding up of the output of munitions. It is reported that production at the munition plants has been considerably lessened of late owing, it was alleged, to the underfed condition of workers and the scarcity of certain materials.